Development Control
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Medway Council
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Application for Approval of Details Reserved by Condition

Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended); Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (as amended)

Publication of applications on planning authority websites

Please note that the information provided on this application form and in supporting documents may be published on the Authority's website. If you require any further clarification, please contact the Authority's planning department.

Site Location

Disclaimer: We can only make recommendations based on the answers given in the questions.

If you cannot provide a postcode, the description of site location must be completed. Please provide the most accurate site description you can, to help locate the site - for example "field to the North of the Post Office".

Number

Suffix

Property Name

Address Line 1

Phases 4 & 5 Rochester Riverside

Address Line 2

Address Line 3

Town/city

Rochester

Postcode

Description of site location must be completed if postcode is not known:

Easting (x)

574648

Northing (y)

168909

Description

Phases 4 & 5, Rochester Riverside, Rochester

Applicant Details

Name/Company

Title

First name

Surname

C/O Agent

Company Name

Rochester Riverside Deemed Partnership C/O , Countryside Properties (UK) Ltd and Hyde Group

Address

Address line 1

C/O Agent

Address line 2

Eclipse House, Eclipse Park

Address line 3

Sittingbourne Road

Town/City

Maidstone

County

Kent

Country

England

Postcode

ME14 3EN

Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant?

- [x] Yes
- [ ] No

Contact Details

Primary number

***** REDACTED ******

Secondary number

Fax number

Email address

***** REDACTED ******

Agent Details

Name/Company

Title

First name

Jessica

Surname

Bache

Company Name

DHA Planning

Address

Address line 1

Eclipse House

Address line 2

Eclipse Park

Address line 3

Sittingbourne Road

Town/City

Maidstone

County

Kent

Country

England

Postcode

ME14 3EN

Contact Details

Primary number

***** REDACTED ******

Secondary number

Fax number

Email address

***** REDACTED ******

Description of the Proposal

Please provide a description of the approved development as shown on the decision letter

Removal of condition 13 (which relates to the provision of a footbridge across Corys Creek) on planning permission MC/19/2812 (original ref no: MC/17/2333) Hybrid planning application seeking outline permission for the erection of up to 1,400 no. dwellings including a primary school and nursery (D1 use), up to 1,200sqm of commercial floor space (A1/A2/A3/A4/B1/D1 and D2 uses) together with a pedestrian footbridge, parking, open space and landscaping. Full permission for phase 1, 2 and 3 of the development consisting of the erection of 534 no. dwellings (of the 1,400 no. total), the provision of a hotel (use Class C1), 885sqm of commercial floor space (A1/A2/A3/A4/B1/D1 and D2 uses) along with site access spine road, parking, open space and landscaping.

Reference number

MC/22/2241

Date of decision (date must be pre-application submission)

27/11/2023

Please state the condition number(s) to which this application relates

Condition number(s)

42

Has the development already started?

◯ Yes
⊘ No

Part Discharge of Conditions

Are you seeking to discharge only part of a condition?

◯ Yes
⊘ No

Discharge of Conditions

Discharge of Conditions

Please provide a full description and/or list of the materials/details that are being submitted for approval

Please refer to covering letter.

Site Visit

Can the site be seen from a public road, public footpath, bridleway or other public land?

- [x] Yes
- [ ] No

If the planning authority needs to make an appointment to carry out a site visit, whom should they contact?

- [x] The agent
- [ ] The applicant
- [ ] Other person

Pre-application Advice

Has assistance or prior advice been sought from the local authority about this application?

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

Declaration

I/We hereby apply for Approval of details reserved by a condition (discharge) as described in the questions answered, details provided, and the accompanying plans/drawings and additional information.
I/We confirm that, to the best of my/our knowledge, any facts stated are true and accurate and any opinions given are the genuine opinions of the person(s) giving them.
I/We also accept that, in accordance with the Planning Portal's terms and conditions:
- Once submitted, this information will be made available to the Local Planning Authority and, once validated by them, be published as part of a public register and on the authority's website;
- Our system will automatically generate and send you emails in regard to the submission of this application.

- [x] I / We agree to the outlined declaration

Signed

Jessica Bache

Date

16/12/2025

FAO Ms Gunner
Planning Department
Medway Council
Gun Wharf Dock Road
Chatham
Kent
ME4 4TR

Planning Portal Ref. PP-14571127

Our Ref: JAB/33573

16 December 2025

Dear Hannah,

APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE OF CONDITION 42 (ARCHAEOLOGY) PURSUANT TO PLANNING PERMISSION REF. MC/22/2241 (ORIGINAL REF. MC/17/2333) FOR PHASES 4 & 5 ONLY

PHASES 4 & 5, ROCHESTER RIVERSIDE, ROCHESTER, ME1 1NH

On behalf of Rochester Riverside Deemed Partnership C/O Countryside Properties (UK) Ltd and Hyde Group please find enclosed an application for the approval of details reserved by Conditions 42 attached to Hybrid planning application ref. MC/22/2241 (original ref. MC/17/2333) for Phases 4 & 5 only. Phases 4 & 5 were granted Outline planning permission as part of a Hybrid consent (original ref. MC/17/2333, most up to date ref. MC/22/2241) for the Rochester Riverside development. A Reserved Matters application (ref. MC/24/1824) subsequently approved by Medway Council for Phases 4 & 5.

Condition 42 (Archaeology) attached to ref. MC/22/2241

Condition 42 states that:

> *"No development shall take place, within any phase or sub phase, until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:*
>
> *i. archaeological evaluation and assessment works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and*

REDACTED

ii. *following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.".*

The first part of the pre-commencement condition was discharged in May 2025 with application ref. MC/25/0253 when the Borehole Monitoring, Geoarchaeological Borehole Evaluation, and Deposit Model Report. Ref. 794-ENV-AIR-20484 was approved.

Pursuant to this, please see below information submitted to discharge the condition in full for details reserved by part ii) of Condition 42 attached to ref. MC/22/2241:

- AOC Archaeology Group. Rochester Riverside Rochester Riverside, Medway: Post-Excavation Archaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Updated Project Design Report. Ref. 35153.

I trust that the submitted details are satisfactory to allow the discharge of Condition 42 attached to ref. MC/22/2241 for Phases 4 & 5 only.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course. However, if you have any queries or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours Sincerely,

REDACTED

Jessica Bache
Senior Planner

DHA Planning Ltd
Direct E-Mail: REDACTED

Print Version

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Summary

Reference	MC/25/2493
Alternative Reference	PP-14571127
Application Received	Fri 19 Dec 2025
Application Validated	Fri 19 Dec 2025
Address	Phase 4 And 5 Rochester Riverside Rochester ME1 1NH
Proposal	Details pursuant to condition 42 (Archaeology each phase) on planning permission for MC/22/2241 (original ref no. MC/17/2333) Removal of condition 13 (which relates to the provision of a footbridge across Corys Creek) on planning permission MC/19/2812 (original ref no: MC/17/2333) Hybrid planning application seeking outline permission for the erection of up to 1,400 no. dwellings including a primary school and nursery (D1 use), up to 1,200sqm of commercial floor space (A1/A2/A3/A4/B1/D1 and D2 uses) together with a pedestrian footbridge, parking, open space and landscaping. Full permission for phase 1, 2 and 3 of the development consisting of the erection of 534 no. dwellings (of the 1,400 no. total), the provision of a hotel (use Class C1), 885sqm of commercial floor space (A1/A2/A3/A4/B1/D1 and D2 uses) along with site access spine road, parking, open space and landscaping.

Further Information

Application Type	Discharge Condition
Expected Decision Level	Not Available
Case Officer	Hannah Gunner
Parish	Not Available
Ward	Rochester West & Borstal
District Reference	Not Available
Applicant Name	C/O Agent
Agent Name	Jessica Bache
Agent Company Name	DHA Planning
Agent Address	Eclipse House Eclipse Park Sittingbourne Road Maidstone Kent ME14 3EN
Environmental Assessment Requested	No

Contacts

Ward Councillors

Cllr Linda Bowen

Cllr Paula Hamilton

Cllr Alex Paterson

Important Dates

Application Received Date	Fri 19 Dec 2025
Application Validated Date	Fri 19 Dec 2025

Expiry Date	Thu 15 Jan 2026
Actual Committee Date	Not Available
Latest Neighbour Consultation Date	Not Available
Neighbour Consultation Expiry Date	Not Available
Standard Consultation Date	Mon 22 Dec 2025
Standard Consultation Expiry Date	Thu 15 Jan 2026
Last Advertised In Press Date	Not Available
Latest Advertisement Expiry Date	Not Available
Last Site Notice Posted Date	Not Available
Latest Site Notice Expiry Date	Not Available
Internal Target Date	Fri 13 Feb 2026
Agreed Expiry Date	Not Available
Decision Made Date	Not Available
Permission Expiry Date	Not Available
Decision Printed Date	Not Available
Environmental Impact Assessment Received	Not Available
Temporary Permission Expiry Date	Not Available

Related Information

There are 3 documents associated with this application.

There are 2 cases associated with this application.

There is 1 property associated with this application.

Rochester Riverside, Medway: Post-Excavation Archaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Updated Project Design Report

AOC Project No: 35153

Site Code: RRS20, AOCROR21, AOCRRG21, AOCDWR22, RRM24

National Grid Reference Number: 574675, 168570 (Centred)

Date: November 2025

AOC Archaeology Group

ARCHAEOLOGY | HERITAGE | CONSERVATION

Rochester Riverside, Medway: Post-Excavation Archaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Updated Project Design Report

On Behalf of:	**Countryside Properties** Registered Office: Countryside House The Drive Brentwood Essex M13 3AT
National Grid Reference (NGR):	**574675, 168570 (Centred)**
AOC Project No:	**35153**
Prepared by:	**Jessica Taylor, Becky Haslam**
Illustration by:	**Jessica Taylor**
Date:	**November 2025**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Jessica Taylor, Becky Haslam	**Date: November 2025**
Approved by: Virgil Yendell	**Date: November 2025**
Report Stage: First Submission	**Date: November 2025**

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This document reviews the significance of the results of previous geoarchaeological watching brief / monitoring exercises on geotechnical works, and geoarchaeological borehole / trench evaluations, and deposit modelling carried out at the site of the Rochester Riverside Regeneration (NGR: 574675, 168570 (Centred) and makes recommendations for a programme of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental assessment. The document also collates the archaeological strip, map and sample exercise and watching briefs that were undertaken across this site that yielded results that were significant enough to warrant further work in the form of post-excavation assessment and presents the associated research questions. AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned to undertake these projects by Countryside Properties.

Archaeological finds, samples and records, as well as geoarchaeological samples and records were recovered and compiled from across the Rochester Riverside Regeneration site, which has been subject to previous geoarchaeological investigation, inclusive of Phases 1 & 2 (RRS20), Phase 3 (RRS20), School Site (AOCROR21), Phase 4 (AOCRRG21), Phase 7 (AOCDWR22), Phases 4 & 5 (RRM24).

During the previous investigations, finds and samples were collected and retained in order to facilitate possible later archaeological and palaeoenvironmental specialist assessment. This Updated Project Design (UPD) report makes recommendations for a specialist post-excavation assessment of samples obtained during the aforementioned geo/archaeological investigations.

Archaeological finds, samples and records were recovered and compiled from 14 phases of work, three of which produced results that require post-excavation assessment. It is recommended that the archaeological sequence from the Attenuation Tank/Spoil Heap Watching Brief (RRS19), the Drainage Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample (RRS20) and the School Site Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample (AOCROR21) are integrated into one post-excavation assessment document. This will be achieved via the following steps.1 Recommended for further work relating post-excavation assessment in keeping with industry-wide working practices, as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Recommendations include geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental assessment of at least one deposit sequence from Rochester Riverside Phases 1 & 2, 3, School Site, 4, 7, 4&5, and 6. The geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental assessment includes work on pollen, ostracods, diatoms, plants macrofossil, and radiocarbon dating. This will allow for the interpretation of periods of vegetated wetland formation and declines in RSL, as well as determining periods of estuarine or freshwater conditions, and influence of humans on the environment. Further palaeoenvironmental research will be carried out in order to place the assessed sequence into its regional context and compare its features and findings with those from other sites.

Sequences of the types sampled across the Rochester Riverside project can be used to reconstruct onsite landscape development and look for potential indirect evidence of human activity in the wider landscape from the from the start of the Mesolithic (c. 11,700 years ago) to more recent history. The high number of sampled well-preserved sequences across the large project area provide potential to not only reconstruct this landscape development for the site but has potentially significant impact to our regional understanding, in relation to other sites along and on the River Medway. The potential comprehensive record of changing landscape, vegetation, hydrology, and the influence of human populations on the environment or the environment on them could be regionally or nationally significant. Such reconstructions form a unique opportunity to provide potentially evocative narratives that contextualise landscape change, climate change, and climate protection in regard to the changing local riverine landscape, helping to create a sense of place for new residents moving into the development, and to inform and educate them about the past environment that existed and the peoples that used to live nearby.

The appropriate mitigation strategy for the site and further investigation of any results will be decided by and agreed with the Local Authority and their archaeological advisors.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADS	Archaeological Data Service
AoP	Area(s) of Potential
BGS	British Geological Survey
BNG	British National Grid
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
GI	Geotechnical Investigation
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
IDW	Inverse Distance Weighted
m BGL	Meters Below Ground Level
m OD	Meters above Ordnance Datum
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
RSL	Relative Sea Level
SI	Site Investigation
UPD	Updated Project Design
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document reviews the significance of the results of previous archaeological and geoarchaeological watching brief / monitoring exercises, borehole / trench evaluations, and deposit modelling carried out at the site of the Rochester Riverside Regeneration (NGR: 574675, 168570 (Centred), Figure 1) and makes recommendations for a programme of palaeoenvironmental assessment. The project was commissioned from AOC by Countryside Properties.

1.2 The regeneration project at the Rochester Riverside site (henceforth 'the site') is located to the south and west of the River Medway, occupying brownfield land from Rochester Bridge in the north and Doust Way in the south. The development includes approximately 1400 new residences, over 10 acres of open space, over 108,000 square feet of non-residential space, a new primary school, leisure facilities, and office space.

1.3 Geoarchaeological samples and records were recovered and compiled from across the Rochester Riverside Regeneration site, which has been subject to previous geoarchaeological investigation, inclusive of the following geoarchaeological works:

- Phases 1 & 2 (AOC Archaeology, 2019) – RRS20
- Phase 3 (AOC Archaeology, 2022a) – RRS20
- School Site (AOC Archaeology, 2021a) – AOCROR21
- Phase 4 (AOC Archaeology, 2021b) – AOCRRG21
- Phase 7 (AOC Archaeology, 2022b) – AOCDWR22
- Phases 4 & 5 (AOC Archaeology, 2025) – RRM24

1.4 Archaeological finds, samples and records were recovered and compiled from 14 phases of work, three of which produced results that require post-excavation assessment:

- Attenuation Tank/Spoil Heap Watching Brief – RRS19
- Drainage Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample – RRS20
- School Site Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample – AOCROR21

1.5 Those listed above and older phases of the Rochester Riverside project are summarised in section 4. Phase 6 is still to be undertaken but indicative recommendations will be made concerning Phase 6 as part of this UPD. Archaeological investigations of the school site and associated drainage works will be reported upon at the post-excavation assessment stage. They yielded sediment samples inclusive of four monolith samples, and four hand auger sequences from a timber revetment-lined channel, and as such a geoarchaeological contribution will be required when the post-excavation report is compiled.

1.6 During the previous investigations, samples were collected and retained in order to facilitate possible later palaeoenvironmental specialist assessment. This Updated Project Design (UPD) report makes recommendations for a Stage 5 style specialist post-excavation assessment of

samples obtained during the aforementioned geo/archaeological investigations.

Table 1 Generic stages of geoarchaeological investigation for guidance

Stage	Stage number
Consultancy: Desk based and impact assessment	1
Fieldwork: Geotechnical monitoring	2
Fieldwork: Trench evaluation / borehole evaluation	3
Fieldwork: Watching brief / excavation / mitigation boreholes	4
Post-excavation: Specialist geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental assessment	5
Post-excavation: Specialist geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental analysis	6
Publication	7

1.7 The original geo/archaeological investigations comprised the monitoring of 18 geotechnical boreholes (Phase 1 and 2, Phase 3, Phase 4 and 5) to a maximum depth of *c*. 25 m BGL, the retrieval of 15 purposive geoarchaeological boreholes (Phase 3, Phase 4, Phase 4 and 5, Phase 7, and School Site) to a maximum depth of *c*. 13.5 m BGL, and the retrieval of 4 monolith samples (School Site) and 4 hand auger sequences during archaeological works. Purposive boreholes across the development, from which core samples have been extracted and retained, are illustrated in Figure 2. These samples provide material from which sampling for the palaeoenvironmental assessment may be carried out.

1.8 As such, this report will provide recommendations for palaeoenvironmental assessment to be carried out on retained samples based on results of previous geoarchaeological deposit model reports and archaeological investigations across the site.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

2.1 The Site has been subject of a series of previous geo/archaeological investigations, the most recent of which pertaining to the Phase 4 and 5 works and from which the following is modified (AOC Archaeology, 2025).

2.2 The local planning authority is Medway Unitary Authority. Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer, Heritage Conservation part of the Environment, Planning and Enforcement division within Kent County Council's (KCC) Growth, Environment and Transport directorate provides archaeological advice.

2.3 The scheme is the subject of a Reserved Matters Application (MC/17/2333), which follows planning permission granted in February 2017 for a hybrid application concerning the wider Rochester Riverside site.

2.4 The development (Medway Council, 2025) is proposed to continue over the next 8 years, and include:

- Approximately 1,400 new residential dwellings

- Over 10 acres of open space, including parks, play areas, and landscaping
- Over 108,000 square foot of non-residential floor space, inclusive of Station Square and Cory's Wharf with Creekside shops and cafés, and a new hotel. Some of these are already open
- A new primary school
- Leisure facilities
- Office space
- Further shops and restaurants to be delivered in later phases

2.5 Within each geoarchaeological report for the completed phases (see section 1), and prior to this Updated Project Design for the assessment of the whole of the Rochester Riverside project, preliminary recommendations were made concerning any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential for further investigation. Any such work was expected to focus on determining a chronology for the deposit sequence through radiocarbon dating and assessing the sediments for the preservation of a range of palaeoenvironmental proxy indicators that could be used to reconstruct the floodplain history for each phase and therefore contributing to a detailed corpus of data covering the large project area. All further work was intended be undertaken as part of a project wide assessment programme for all the Rochester Riverside phases and sites.

2.6 The ongoing archaeological investigations will be monitored by Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer, Heritage Conservation (KCC), and Anne De Vareilles, Historic England Science Advisor who will provide advice on technical aspects relating deposit modelling and archaeological science.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The following is updated from the recent Phase 4 and 5 Geoarchaeological Borehole Monitoring, Evaluation, and Deposit Model Report (AOC Archaeology, 2025).

3.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS, 2024) mapping records the under-lying bedrock onsite as Lewes Nodular Chalk, which formed approximately 86 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period and is the remains of the fossiliferous bed of a warm sea. The superficial deposits consist of Holocene (12,000 years ago – present) Alluvium (clay, silt, sand, and peat); and in the east of the site Quaternary (pre-Holocene and Holocene) Beach and Tidal Flat deposits are recorded. Elsewhere in the immediate vicinity, Head and River Terrace Deposits 1 are mapped at higher elevations at the margins of the River Medway Estuary.

3.3 Previous work on the site has included deposit modelling with a total of 244 interventions. A summary of stratigraphic units and their elevations across the site is presented in Table 2, below.

Table 2: Summary of stratigraphy at Rochester Riverside

Stratigraphic Unit	Description of Unit	Highest Elevation (m OD)	Lowest Elevation (m OD)	Maximum Thickness (m)
Tertiary Bedrock	White chalk with flint	-1.33	-17.89	18.3

– Lewes Nodular Chalk	inclusions.			
Pleistocene – River Terrace Gravels	Sand and flint gravel. Often yellowish-brown, orange-brown, or grey in colour. Bedded with finer and coarser bands.	3.04	-7.74	24.2
Holocene – Lower Alluvium	Minerogenic deposits comprising primarily clay and silt, occasionally with minor components of sand, gravel, and organic speckles.	4.59	-11.00	8.30
Holocene – Organic Deposits	Peat and organic rich clay and silt.	4.91	-4.58	5.60
Holocene – Upper Alluvium	Minerogenic deposits primarily of clay and silt. Occasional inclusions of rootlets and organic patches and speckles.	5.60	-2.48	6.71
Holocene – Foreshore, Historic	Similar lithology to underlying alluvial and organic deposits. Usually more compacted, and with inclusions of coarser and sometimes anthropogenic material. Occasional organic lenses.	5.46	-1.43	5.70
Archaeology – Post-Roman to Victorian	For example, structural remains, surfaces, dumped remains, or cut features.	4.29	3.94	0.84
Made Ground – Redeposited / Disturbed Alluvium, Historic	Alluvial sediment which has been significantly disturbed, generally including anthropogenic remains.	5.80	-1.30	2.00
Made Ground – Victorian to Modern	Victorian to modern dumping of water demolition materials, dredged materials, levelling deposits.	8.23	-1.30	13.00

3.4 Bedrock of chalk is encountered between -17.89 and -1.33 m OD, within 74 interventions. Variations in the elevation of the chalk surface are likely related to fluvial erosion from the Medway,

and its previous routes and forms. Overlying the chalk are river terrace gravels of Pleistocene date. These were deposited fluvially during periods of higher energy sedimentation than those of the Holocene. The surface of the unit is encountered across the site in 130 intervention records, between -7.74 and 3.04 m OD. A unit of lower Holocene alluvium is recorded within 102 interventions, representative of sedimentation within the river channel and its floodplain under lower energy conditions. Its surface is recorded between -11.00 and 4.59 m OD. Organic deposits of peat and organic rich clay and silt, encountered at elevations of -4.58 to 4.91 m OD, are recorded overlying the lower alluvium in 49 interventions. The unit represents a period of decline or cessation in rising RSL, and the subsequent of establishment of wetland vegetation. Upper alluvium seals the peat in 113 records, although in some cases is distinguished from lower alluvium in an absence of organic deposits by significant differentiation of lithology in less-detailed boreholes. Its surface is between -2.48 and 5.60 m OD. Foreshore deposits are less widespread across the development, predominantly in the north. The deposits are present in 41 interventions, between -1.43 and 5.46 m OD. Archaeological remains are recorded in 3 locations in the northwest of the development, with an upper elevation of 3.94 to 4.29 m OD. Historic disturbance of alluvial and organic deposits is evidenced within 3 interventions across the north of the site, between -1.30 and 5.80 m OD. The site is sealed with up to 13.00 m of Victorian to modern made ground, which is present within 231 interventions with a surface elevation of -1.30 to 8.23 m OD.

4 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

4.1 The following section is modified from WSI for the recent geoarchaeological watching brief and evaluation report for Phases 4 and 5 of the development (AOC Archaeology, 2024).

4.2 The Rochester Riverside project has already been subject to a significant amount of intrusive archaeological investigation. This has included watching briefs on geotechnical works, evaluations and excavations (Figure 2).

4.3 The north of the project area and was subject to previous watching briefs (AOC Archaeology, 2007). Between the 6th April 2006 and 15th March 2007 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken in association with a programme of works on the river wall in the north and south of site, designed to replace or refurbish existing riverside structures along the majority of the river frontage and Common Creek. This was in addition to remediation works in the north of the site associated with the Gas Works and Holders.

4.4 Observations at the Gas Works and Common Creek revealed substantial deposits of 19th and 20th century made ground. In the area of the Gas Works the made ground was related to the disposal of contaminates originating from the Gas Works. At Common Creek the made ground was associated with phases of land reclamation (AOC Archaeology, 2007). Subsequent remediation work of the contaminated ground over much of Phases 4 and 5 removed the made ground down to the surface of the alluvium.

4.5 Five boreholes were undertaken as part of geoarchaeological works within the School Site (AOC Archaeology, 2021a). The deposit sequence recorded across the site included chalk bedrock with a surface elevation between -3.46m OD and -8.16m OD, the lowest recordings were taken from the north and east. Surface elevation of the terrace gravel ranged between 2.92m OD and -6.90m OD and demonstrated a similar pattern to that of the bedrock; lowest across the north of the Site and in the east. Higher bedrock and gravel in the southwest of the site is likely to have remained

dry for the longest period. The surface elevation of alluvium ranges from -2.68m OD to 3.23m OD, it broadly matched the pattern of the gravel beneath it and is likely to be of Bronze Age date. Historic foreshore deposits were recorded only from the southwestern extent of the site to the central eastern region. These deposits range in surface elevation from 2.48m OD to 3.47m OD, measure up to 3.57m in thickness, and have been found to contain archaeological materials dating to the Romano-British to early post-medieval periods. Across the centre of the Site, foreshore deposits may reflect the routes of historic creeks running north-south through the area. The distribution of the underlying Alluvium suggests that a precursor to the historic Creek may have originated in the Bronze Age. Redeposited chalk was found, associated with timber remains, and may indicate a late to post-medieval mooring or jetty location. Victorian to modern made ground is recorded across the site with a thickness of 0.20-7.90m, with the thickest deposit associated with the lowest lying areas.

4.6 A borehole survey was undertaken within the location of two attenuation tanks in the north of the project area (in the vicinity of the School Site). The survey indicates that River Gravels were present at upper heights of 0.51mOD to -0.48mOD. This was overlain by alluvium with discrete lenses of 0.13m thick layer of peat at 0.96mOD (AOC Archaeology, 2020). This was overlain by 1.50m thick layers of made ground which included a cemetery soil deposit.

4.7 A recent borehole survey undertaken as part of Phase 4 works in the north of the project area (AOC Archaeology, 2021b). These comprised the drilling of three purposive geoarchaeological boreholes to a c. 10m BGL, reaching the surface of the Pleistocene River Terrace Gravels, and the extraction and retention of the cored samples. The deposit sequence recorded across the site included Pleistocene river terrace gravels (c. -5m OD), Holocene alluvium (lower, c. -4.5 to -2m OD), Holocene organic deposits (including bands of peat and minerogenic sediments, c. 0 to -4m OD), Holocene alluvium (upper, -3 to 3m OD), Historic Foreshore deposits, and made ground of Victorian to modern origin (c. 1 to 9m thick).

4.8 A watching brief and borehole survey, undertaken as part of Rochester Riverside Phases 1 and 2, in the centre of the project area (BH1–BH8, AOC Archaeology, 2019), revealed a significant depth and extent of waterlogged peat. Further dating and palaeoenvironmental work was recommended to integrate this sequence with the previous work carried out by Bates et al. (2007), to enable more detailed analyses which that previous work was unable to achieve, and ultimately to place the sequence within the wider context of local asynchronous peat deposits and Medway near-channel landscape development and settlement. The initial palaeoenvironmental assessment carried out by Bates et al. (2007) identified brackish conditions throughout, with a contrasting vegetation environment between a saltmarsh rich in Chenopodiaceae and one of alder, birch, and willow carr.

4.9 Within Phase 3 (AOC Archaeology, 2020), toward the centre of the project area, the geoarchaeological investigation comprised the drilling of five purposive boreholes to a maximum depth of c. 9-10m BGL, and the extraction and retention of the cored samples. This was followed by an archaeological evaluation trench measuring 8m x 1.95m. The deposit sequence recorded across the site included Lewes Nodular Chalk bedrock, with a surface elevation between -13.05m OD and -4.05m OD. highest to the north and west of the site. Pleistocene river terrace gravels were encountered between -7.93m OD and -1.84m OD and were generally highest to the west of the Site. An area of low elevation gravel was identified in the northern part of the site, which may be associated with the modern dock. Holocene alluvium, often with organic bands, was encountered

across the site from -3.75m OD and 3.77m OD downwards, recorded at its lowest in the far northeast and northwest of the site. Some of these deposits may be contemporary with deposits previously dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Historic foreshore deposits were identified only in the west and north of the Site, with surface elevations of 0.49m OD to 3.80m OD and a thickness of 0.84-3.2m. Victorian to modern made ground is present sitewide, due to the land being reclaimed over time. It has an elevation of 3.81m OD to 6.10m OD. Thickness ranges greatly, with values between 1-8.9m.

4.10 The geoarchaeological evaluation of Phase 7 to the south of the site (AOC 2022) comprised the drilling of 3 purposive geoarchaeological boreholes to a maximum depth of c. 12.5m BGL, and the extraction and retention of the cored samples. The deposit sequence recorded across the site included an underlying bedrock of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, encountered between approximately -13 and -8.5m OD, which was overlain with Pleistocene river terrace gravel deposits comprising weathered chalk and flint gravel. This unit was identified with a surface elevation of c. -8.5 and -4.5m OD and was found to be highest in the northwestern and southeastern extent of the site. A lower alluvial deposit comprising clay, silt, and sand was identified infilling the lower gravel areas. Further Holocene sequences of alternating organic and minerogenic deposits were identified above the lower alluvium, generally toward the northwest, with a thickness of up to c. 3m within the site. Sealing the organic deposits were further minerogenic alluvium, encountered at a maximum elevation of approximately 3.5m OD, in the northwestern half of the site and toward the southernmost corner. Possible historic foreshore deposits were recorded in the southeastern corner, with a thickness of up to 2m, approximately. A small area of this unit was recorded in the northern portion of the site, though was isolated toward the southwestern border and with a thickness of less than 1m. Victorian to modern made ground deposits were recorded across the entire site, with an average thickness of c. 4-5m. At the central southwestern border and in the centre of the southeastern half of the site there were areas of deep truncation with made ground deposits of up to 12m in thickness.

4.11 During an initial phase of works across the whole Rochester riverside site, a watching brief was undertaken at Common Creek during intrusive works associated with the replacement or refurbishment of the existing riverside structures along the majority of the river frontage (AOC Archaeology, 2006). During the works, the riverside structures were replaced with a single sheet piled wall with concrete capping beam. This was undertaken using both a cantilever wall and ground anchors. The wall alignment was further inland from the previously existing frontage. The area effected by the ground works was approximately 200m long by 40m wide. The material between the existing river frontage and the new wall was excavated and an artificial tiered salt marsh was created. Observations at Common Creek revealed the presence of a single substantial deposit of mixed, dark bluish grey, clayey made ground. The ground reduction was graded, exposing up to 2m of made ground deposits at the eastern end of Common Creek, with less than 0.5m of deposits removed from the western end of the creek. The made ground indicated that it would have been deposited in the 19th or 20th century during reclamation. Natural deposits were not observed during the programme of ground reduction.

4.12 Excavations at Customs Watch House revealed truncated timber and masonry remains of the post-medieval customs house.

4.13 The Phase 4 and 5 area was subject to geoarchaeological watching brief on geotechnical boreholes

carried out in April and May of 2024, and a subsequent geoarchaeological borehole evaluation in August 2024. A total of 7 GI boreholes were monitored, and the results guided the placement of purposive geoarchaeological boreholes to target thick Holocene sequences including organics. Two full borehole sequences were acquired, with a maximum depth of *c*. 13.5 m bgl.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The background information below is a summary of information for the Rochester Riverside project area as a whole and is taken from the Archaeological Impact assessment (MOLA, 2020), Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report (Ramboll Environ, 2016), and Phase 3 & Attenuation Tank Site, Rochester Riverside Rochester, Kent, Geoarchaeological Fieldwork & Deposit Model Report (AOC Archaeology, 2020), taken from the recent geoarchaeological watching brief and borehole evaluation report for Phases 4 and 5 (AOC Archaeology, 2025).

Prehistoric Evidence (*c*. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

5.1 The Lower (800,000–250,000 BC) and Middle (250,000–40,000 BC) Palaeolithic saw alternating warm and cold phases and intermittent perhaps seasonal occupation. During the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000–10,000 BC), after the last glacial maximum, and in particular after around 13,000 BC, further climate warming took place, and the environment changed from steppe-tundra to birch and pine woodland. It is probably at this time that Britain first saw continuous occupation. There are no known finds dated to the Palaeolithic period within the project area.

5.2 The Mesolithic hunter-gather communities of the post-glacial period (10,000–4000 BC) inhabited a still largely wooded environment; evidence of activity is characterised by flint tools rather than structural remains. The river valleys would have been favoured in providing a dependable source of food (from hunting and fishing) and water, as well as a means of transport and communication: the Medway would have been an important transport and communication route. The project was mainly saltmarsh and mudflats at this time becoming freshwater wetlands in the later Mesolithic period (5000 BC) while sea level rose after c 4700 BC (Bates et al., 2007, para. 8.1). There are no known finds dated to this period within the project area.

5.3 The Neolithic (4000–2000 BC) is usually seen as the time when hunter-gathering activity gave way to farming and settled communities, with forest clearance for the cultivation of crops and the construction of communal monuments. Pollen records indicate forest clearance over large areas of the British Isles during this period. The Bronze Age (2000–600 BC) is characterised by technological change, when copper and then bronze eventually replaced flint and stone as the main material for everyday tools. It is thought to have been a period of increasing social complexity and organised landscapes, probably due to increasing pressure on available resources. A buried soil horizon with containing Neolithic worked flint and a single Roman pottery sherd, possibly intrusive, was found at 2.8m OD in Trench 9 during the 2008 evaluation conducted by ASE within the project area (Archaeology South-East, 2008). The deposit was sealed by a mixed clayey silt layer, probably alluvial, containing later prehistoric worked flint and later Roman pottery sherds (MOLA, 2020).

5.4 Throughout much of the later prehistoric period, the west of the project area was likely to have been situated on higher land at the edge of the river which was probably prone to periodic flooding. The rest of the project area was likely within the marsh interface or intertidal marshlands.

5.5 A number of previous archaeological studies have been undertaken on the Pleistocene terrace

gravels of the River Medway around Rochester which have identified a number of important Palaeolithic archaeological resources (Wenban-Smith et al., 2007). By comparison, fewer investigations have been undertaken on the Alluvium (MLU2) of the River Medway and yielded more limited archaeological remains (AOC Archaeology, 2020).

Roman Evidence (AD 43 – AD 410)

5.1 The late Iron Age settlement (sited at the crossing of the Medway) may have been used as a supply port by the Roman army, also providing protection for the river crossing and harbour facility. Elements of the harbour or wharf are preserved in the Riverside project area.

5.2 The Roman road running through Canterbury to London ran along the present Rochester High Street and potentially shares a boundary with the southern extent of the School Site within the Rochester Riverside project area.

5.3 In the late C.2nd/early C.3rd AD an earth bank and ditch were constructed around the Roman settlement. This was later faced by a ragstone wall in the third century. The NW part of this wall still survives within the project area and is a designated zone of national importance.

5.4 There may well have been harbour facilities along the whole river frontage on the north side of Rochester.

5.5 The north-eastern corner of the Roman town extended into the north-west part of the project area. The east of the project area was within intertidal marshes crossed by creeks, with a broad north-west to south-east aligned creek parallel to the town wall. Along the creek there is thought to have been a harbour though the location has not been definitively identified within the archaeological record (Kent County Council and English Heritage, 2004, fig. 17). A metalled surface alternatively identified as either a Roman road, or the remains of a quay or harbour was identified in 2004 by AOC in Trench 10. It was speculated that the metalled surface may extend north-east toward the line of the creek providing access to quays or portage areas near the mouth of the creek (AOC Archaeology, 2004).

5.6 A section of the Roman remains in place at the northwestern extent of the project area. Its northern return is no longer present above ground. The stretch of the wall within the project area is 50m-long by a maximum of 2.0m wide by a maximum of 3.8m in height.

Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval and Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1500)

5.1 Very little is currently known about the extent of the Saxon town. There are references to a quay that may have continued in the location of the Roman harbour and a charter granting some of the marshes to the north-east of the city to the Bishop of Rochester. Saxo-Norman remains in the form of pottery in a pit were recovered from a pit in AOC Trench 9 within the current proposed development project area.

5.2 A charter of Henry VI granted a fair, the first day of which was for the sale of cattle, in an area of land to the west of the North Gate.

5.3 During this period the north-western part of the project area was within the parish of St Clement; the parish church and its churchyard may have been partially within the north of the project area, although not observed to date. The parsonage garden lay near the town mill, possibly outside the northern line of the town wall along Horsewash Lane (Hasted, 1798; Ward, 2003). Poste's plan

(Poste, 1859, p. 73) places the church at the junction of High Street at Horsewash Lane (MOLA, 2020).

5.4 Three references to port expansion in Rochester place quays north of the bridge by Horsewash Lane, Blue Boar Lane (where inlets penetrated the marsh), and adjacent to the North Gate.

5.5 Geoarchaeological study (Bates et al., 2007) found evidence that natural deposition and periodic peat formation continued up until the medieval period, when deliberate ground consolidation and ground raising is likely to have taken place.

5.6 A survey in 1566 mentions a 'wateringe place' in Rochester that may refer to the marsh area within the wider Riverside project area.

Post-Medieval and Modern (AD 1500 – Present)

5.1 The Town Quay was expanded along the head of the creek by Horsewash Lane just outside the corner formed by the north and east town walls in the north of the project area. Land reclamation activities began to be undertaken in the north and east of the project area to allow for more consistent use of the marshes.

5.2 The Alnwick Map of the River Medway of 1633 by Richard Smith shows the project area in more detail. The map shows that residential development was contained within the city wall while a series of creeks and a mill pond cross the open marshland in the east. Beyond the city walls, the majority of the project area was on marshland that was reclaimed during this period. The marshland reclamation would have included the construction of flood defences in the form of earthen embankments, revetments and drainage ditches. The 'King's Long Warehouse' was first recorded in the C.16th and depicted on the above and is also mentioned in the C.17th. However, it disappears from documentary evidence by the C.18th when the customs house was built.

5.3 The 'New Church Yarde' is shown on the Alnwick map to the north of the project area but is not shown on any of the later historic maps. A notice printed in the South East Gazette in 1854 states that several burial grounds are to be closed for burials after the 1st of September 1855 including one of the common which may be referring to the New Church Yard (South East Gazette, 1854). A later newspaper article describing the route of the proposed railway from 1855 states that its proposed route runs through 'the old burial ground' located to the east of the High Street and near known properties on the Common (Kentish Times, 1855). The location and extent of the cemetery has not yet been established archaeologically or historically; however, investigations in the north of the project area that are currently on-going have identified several burials overlying and cut into the underlying alluvial deposits (AOC Archaeology, 2020). These remains are currently undated but are likely to be associated with a burial ground on the Common. A newspaper account from 1857 reports the disturbance of human remains as a result of railway construction and expansion activities and suggest that the remains date from the late 15th century through the early 19th century (East Kent Gazette, 1857). It is believed that the buried soils containing occasional disarticulated remains overlying the cemetery soils identified during AOC's current investigations in the north of the project area were redeposited as a result of the railway construction (MOLA, 2020).

5.4 Subsequently the Riverside experiences a rapid development of shipbuilding operations, notably along the northern river frontage. By the mid-19th century, the construction of the railway

connection to London included the creation of extensive goods yards. This promotes further port-related development alongside the creation of a municipal gasworks.

6 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 Geoarchaeology is the application of earth science principles and techniques to the understanding of the archaeological record (Historic England, 2015a). It involves the examination of sub-surface deposit sequences, through coring or exposed sections, in order to identify site formation processes or landscape features of archaeological interest. Deposit models are often employed in geoarchaeology, these are conjectural maps and cross-sections used to investigate the archaeological significance, potential impact, or accessibility of buried deposits (Historic England, 2020a). Geoarchaeological approaches often form part of a wider programme of archaeological investigation.

6.2 The standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research or archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) apply to geoarchaeological assessment and analysis, and the purpose of such is:

- Assessment and analysis work seek to provide an understanding of societies and their environments, not only at a site-specific level, but also in a local, regional, national, and international context. The results of this work must be documented and should be disseminated in one or more published accounts. Assessment and analysis also create a stable, ordered, well documented, accessible material archive, which should act as a resource for current and future research. Assessment and analysis contribute to the formulation of conservation, preservation, collection, dispersal, presentation, education, and management strategies, as well as to local, regional, national, and international research frameworks and policies.

6.3 Archaeological evaluation should enhance previous work and provide sufficient information upon which to base effective decisions concerning mitigation. Therefore, an evaluation can highlight the need for further WSIs and archaeological work to fulfil planning conditions.

6.4 The overall objective for the samples, deposit modelling and any subsequent on site works or off site palaeoenvironmental assessment is to evaluate the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential and likely significance of the deposits present, so that the impact of the development can be understood, and informed decisions made regarding appropriate mitigation.

Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment

6.1 The following research questions relate to the archaeology that was encountered at the sites listed in Section 1.4. They are taken from the written schemes of investigation for those sites, and will be addressed at the post-excavation assessment stage.

6.2 For all sites listed in Section 1.4, the following general aims apply, which will be addressed at the post-excavation assessment stage:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.

- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeological advisor to Medway Council to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

6.3 For the Attenuation Tank/Spoil Heaps Site (RRS19), the specific aims of the project are as follows; they will be addressed at the post-excavation assessment stage:

- Determine the presence of further burials.
- Determine the presence of post-medieval cemetery structures.
- Determine the presence of other non-cemetery post medieval remains.
- Determine the presence of medieval remains.
- Determine the presence of Roman Archaeology.
- Determine the nature and extent of any post-medieval activity on the site and to
- Establish the nature and date of this evidence. In particular, to confirm the presence or absence of remains relating to the King's Long Warehouse.
- To make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6.4 For the Drainage Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample (RRS20), the aims of the post-excavation assessment work are as follows; they will be addressed at the post-excavation stage:

- Determine the nature and extent of any Roman activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- Determine the nature and extent of any early medieval and medieval activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- Determine the nature and extent of any post-medieval activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- To make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6.5 For the School Site Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample (AOCROR21), the aims of the post-excavation assessment work are:

- Is the natural or foreshore horizons present in deeper excavation
- Determine the nature and extent of any prehistoric activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- Determine the nature and extent of any Roman activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- Determine the nature and extent of any Saxon, early medieval and medieval activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- Determine the nature and extent of any post-medieval activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence. In particular to confirm the presence or absence of remains relating to the King's Long Warehouse.

- Are any further deeper burials present.
- Can a sequence for the waterfront revetments be established and are there any further flood defences present.
- Are further industrial features present and can they be tied to industries present on site.
- To investigate and record (and where appropriate safeguarding) of industrial archaeological remains associated with ship building and ship repair.
- What level of truncation by later 19th basements and cellars is present.
- To refer to the research priorities identified in the South East Research Framework (SERF).
- To make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

Geoarchaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

6.6 Each phase of previous work has presented recommendations for palaeoenvironmental assessment to determine the preservation quality and quantity of proxies suitable for the interpretation and reconstruction of past environmental conditions and change over time. Recommendations have also been presented for radiocarbon dating to place changing environmental and depositional conditions within a chronology, and to compare with wider findings from the region. The following aims and research questions are adapted from those previously outlined at the conclusion of the Phase 4 and 5 geoarchaeological investigations (AOC Archaeology, 2025).

6.7 The aims of the further work are:

- To identify the preservation quality of deposits across the site and their potential for providing suitable material for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction and absolute dating.
- To identify and date periods of marine transgression/regression across the Rochester Riverside project.
- To identify routes of possible creeks and palaeochannels across the development area.
- To identify and date any indirect evidence for human activity and occupation, particularly the establishment of agricultural practices in the vicinity of the site.
- To integrate the results from the wider Rochester Riverside Development, placing archaeological remains into an environmental context and gaining an understanding of the relationship between humans and the environment.

6.8 The research questions to be addressed during further work, persisting into the updated stage of works, are as follows:

- RQ1: What does the deposit sequence across the development area reveal about the landscape evolution of the site and the River Medway?
- RQ2: How does the relationship between deposit sequences of each phase across the development site contribute to our understanding of more localised variation in morphology, sedimentation, and landscape evolution in general?
- RQ3: Can greater differentiation in the alluvial deposits be ascertained, by character, date and nature of the palaeoenvironmental or anthropogenic inclusions?
- RQ4: Do any deposits survive relating to any post-medieval/modern watercourses, or any ancient precursor, and what can they tell us about the evolution of this watercourse?

- RQ5: How does the chronology for landscape development, including changes to vegetation and hydrology, compare with other sites nearby, and with the Southeast region as a whole?

7 QUANTIFICATION OF SAMPLES

7.1 Work on the site and associated samples and finds are presented below, grouped by archaeological and geoarchaeological investigations and then in order of when fieldwork was carried out.

7.2 At present 135 geoarchaeological samples are held in AOC storage, obtained from six phases across the Rochester Riverside development site. The distribution across phases of retained borehole samples is illustrated in Figure 2. As a general rule cores have a shelf life limited to 3-5 years, so assessment and analysis will need to progress relatively rapidly.

Archaeology

7.3 For the Attenuation Tank/Spoil Heap Watching Brief site (RRS19) there are 73 samples in total, of which 46 are bulk samples, five are monolith samples, 12 are spot samples for parasite analysis (if warranted) and 10 are control samples for parasite analysis.

7.4 For the Drainage Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample (RRS20) there are 29 samples in total, of which 17 are bulk samples and 11 are monoliths.

7.5 At the School Site Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample (AOCROR21) there are six samples in total, three bulk samples and three monolith samples.

7.6 The viability of these samples will be assessed at the post-excavation assessment stage.

Geoarchaeology

Phases 1 and 2

7.7 Phases 1 and 2 (AOC Archaeology, 2019) are situated within the central portion of the Rochester Riverside Development (Figure 2). Fieldwork was carried out by AOC on the Phase 1 and 2 area in July of 2018 and comprised the extraction of eight borehole sequences (AOC33452BH1-BH8). These samples are now 7 years old, and a judgement will be made at sub-sampling to their viability.

Phase 3

7.8 Phase 3 (AOC Archaeology, 2020) is situated to the south of Phases 1 and 2 (Figure 2). Fieldwork was carried out across 2020 and 2021, and sediment samples are therefore 4-5 years old; they may be suitable for palaeoenvironmental investigation. Six borehole sequences were recovered during the works (AOC34136_PH3_BH9-BH14).

Table 3: retained samples from Phase 3

Intervention	Depth (m bgl)
BH13	5.5 - 6.5
BH13	6.5 - 7.0
BH13	7.0 - 8.5
BH13	8.5 - 9.2
BH14	2.8 - 4.3
BH14	4.3 - 5.8
BH14	7.2 - 8.7

BH14	8.7 - 9.7

School Site - Geoarchaeology

7.9 The School Site (AOC Archaeology, 2021a) is situated in the northwest of the development (Figure 2). Geoarchaeological evaluation was carried out on the School Site in July of 2021, recovering 19 1.0 m core samples from 5 borehole interventions (AOC34402_WS1-WS5). Sampling was also carried out within the area during enhanced archaeological watching brief at the School Site and associated drainage works, yielding 4 monolith samples, 3 grab bulk samples, and 3 m of hand auger cores. Samples are approximately 4 years old and therefore may provide suitable material for palaeoenvironmental assessment.

Table 4: retained samples from the School Site

Intervention	Depth (m bgl)
WS04	c. 2.8 (grab sample)
<1> - <10>	0-1 (0.10 m interval bulks)
<12>	Grab sample <0.5ltr
AH1	0 - 1
AH13	1-2
AH3	Grab sample <0.5ltr - multiple
WS1	2-3
WS1	3-4
WS1	4-5
WS1	5-6
WS2	1-2
WS2	2-3
WS2	3-4
WS2	4-5
WS2	5-6
WS3	1-2
WS3	2-3
WS3	3-4
WS3	4-5
WS3	5-6
WS4	1-2
WS4	2-2.8
WS5	1-2
WS5	2-3
WS5	3-4
WS5	4-5
WS5	5-6
<1>	Monolith
<2>	Monolith
<3>	Monolith

Phase 4

7.10 Geoarchaeological evaluation was conducted at the Phase 4 site in November of 2021 (AOC

Archaeology, 2021b). The age of the samples is less than 4 years, and as such they should provide suitable material for palaeoenvironmental assessment.

7.11 The Phase 4 area is situated immediately north of the Phase 1 and 2 site and to the southeast of the School Site (Figure 2). A total of 27 0.5 m core samples were obtained from 3 borehole sequences (AOC34404_BH15-17). An additional 3 grab samples were acquired from the investigation.

Table 5: retained samples from Phase 4

Intervention	Depth (m bgl)
BH15	4.5-4.95
BH15	5.5-5.95
BH15	5-5.45
BH15	6.5-6.95
BH15	7.5-7.95
BH15	7-7.45
BH15	8.5-8.95
BH15	8-8.45
BH15	9.6-10.05
BH15	9-9.45
BH16	5.5-5.95
BH16	5-5.45
BH16	6.5-6.95
BH16	6-6.5
BH16	7.5-7.95
BH16	7-7.95
BH16	8.5-8.95
BH16	8-8.45
BH16	9.5-9.95
BH16	9-9.45
BH17	6.5-6.95
BH17	7.5-7.95
BH17	7-7.45
BH17	8.5-8.95
BH17	8-8.45
BH17	9.6-10.05
BH17	9-9.45

Phase 7

7.12 Geoarchaeological boreholes were carried out on Phase 7 in October of 2022 (AOC Archaeology, 2022b), and as such the samples procured should be of a suitable age to provide sample material for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The area is situated at the southeastern end of the development site (Figure 2). Three borehole locations (AOC34413_BH18-20) yielded 23 1.5 m long core samples.

Table 6: retained samples from Phase 7

Intervention	Depth (m bgl)
BH18	1.2-1.5
BH18	1.5-2
BH18	2-3.5
BH18	3.5-5
BH18	5-6.5
BH18	6.5-8
BH18	8-9.5
BH18	9.5-11
BH19	1.2-2
BH19	2-3.5
BH19	3.5-5
BH19	5-6.5
BH19	6.5-8
BH19	8-9.5
BH19	9.5-11
BH19	11-12.5
BH20	1.2-2
BH20	2-3.5
BH20	3.5-5
BH20	5-6.5
BH20	6.5-8
BH20	8-9.5
BH20	9.5-11

Phases 4 and 5

7.13 Phases 4 and 5 were subject to geoarchaeological investigations in 2024 (AOC Archaeology, 2025). Geoarchaeological watching brief was carried out on 7 borehole interventions (AOC34484_BH101-107), and later the positions of two of these were targeted for purposive geoarchaeological borehole samples (AOC34884_BH-A101 and BH-A107). In total there were 2 grab bulk samples acquired during the watching brief and 16 1.5 m core samples from the purposive geoarchaeological boreholes. These samples are likely to provide the suitable material for palaeoenvironmental assessment as they are the most recent to have been taken.

Table 7: retained samples from Phase 4 and 5

Intervention	Depth (m bgl)
BH104	5.90 (coal – grab sample)
BH104	6.30-6.90 (grab sample)
BHA-107A	2.0-3.0
BHA-107A	3.0-4.5
BHA-107A	4.5-6.0
BHA-107A	6.0-7.5
BHA-107A	7.5-9.0

BHA-107A	9.0-10.5
BHA-107A	10.5-12.0
BHA-107A	12.0-13.5
BHA-101A	1.2-2.0
BHA-101A	2.0-3.0
BHA-101A	3.0-4.5
BHA-101A	4.5-6.0
BHA-101A	6.0-7.5
BHA-101A	7.5-9.0
BHA-101A	9.0-10.5
BHA-101A	10.5-12.0

Phase 6

7.1 This phase has not yet commenced but due to the length of time passed it was thought prudent by KCC to start working on the existing samples and to include Phase 6 as and when it takes place.

8 PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeology

8.1 Recommendations for further work relating to the archaeology are captured by the research aims and objectives that are set out in Section 6 of this report. In keeping with industry-wide working practices, as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, these will be addressed at the post-excavation assessment stage.

Phases 1 and 2

8.2 Recommendations on these samples included sampling of peat across all 8 borehole sequences for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The aims of palaeoenvironmental assessment was to compare with previous works carried out by Bates et al (2007), incorporating a high resolution targeting of the Holocene sequence, particularly focusing on BH1 which is situated at the far northwest of the Phase 1/2 development area, adjacent to Phase 4 (Figure 2). Radiocarbon dating, XRF and Magnetic Susceptibility are recommended to be carried out in support of palaeoenvironmental assessment / analysis.

8.3 Although these samples are older than is ideal suitability for palaeoenvironmental investigation will be confirmed during sub-sampling. If they are not deemed in good preservation nearby sequences from subsequent phases which may represent similar depositional conditions will be utilised. For example, AOC33452_BH1 is recommended for assessment within Phase 1/2 and is situated only 34 m to the south of the Phase 4/5 AOC34884_BH-A107.

Phase 3

8.4 In total, from this phase of work there are eight 1.5 m core samples retained, and one 10 l bulk sample bucket. Recommendations for palaeoenvironmental assessment included 12 of each pollen, diatoms, and ostracods alongside 3 of each plant macrofossils and radiocarbon dating from either AOC34136_BH12 or BH13. Towards the east of the site, AOC34136_BH12 records a thick Holocene sequence with two periods of peat formation, whereas AOC34136_BH13 in the west

records thick minerogenic sequences compared with the surrounding interventions. These have inclusions of ceramic fragments, mortar, and marine shell to a depth of 8.63 m bgl and as such may represent a former waterway within the site which infilled during a period of local human occupation.

School Site - Geoarchaeology

8.5 Recommendations for further investigation of the sequence include assessment of 12 samples for each pollen, diatoms, and ostracods, alongside 3 plant macrofossil samples and 4 radiocarbon dates. These are recommended to be carried out on samples acquired from a possible former creek and ditch (AOC34402_WS1 - WS3). Sequence AOC34402_WS2 is recommended for its organic horizons, or AOC34402_WS3 as the deepest and longest sequence of Holocene age. Dating of lower alluvium in WS1 and/or WS3 is recommended to compare with existing dates from samples taken during the ARCA (2015) investigations to the southeast, which returned a date range of 1605-1435 cal BC (Beta408573), at a depth of -0.05m OD.

Phase 4

8.6 Palaeoenvironmental assessment is recommended to include 12 pollen, diatom, and ostracod samples, and 3 plant macrofossil samples from AOC34404_BH17, as well as 5 accompanying radiocarbon dates from BH17 and potentially BH15 and 16 to correlate peat formation.

Phase 7

8.7 It is recommended that AOC34413_BH19, or potentially BH18, be targeted for palaeoenvironmental assessment inclusive of 12 pollen, 12 ostracod, 12 diatom, 3 plant macrofossil, and 5 radiocarbon samples. AOC34413_BH18 and BH20 recovered samples of possible historic foreshore deposits, which may contain archaeological remains that could date the late historic foreshore. For this reason, it is recommended that these deposits also undergo processing for datable finds to investigate human activity and whether they relate to the findings of other excavations on the site such as at Bath Hard (AOC Archaeology, 2006).

Phases 4 and 5

8.8 Recommendations for these sequences includes palaeoenvironmental assessment of sequence AOC34884_BH-A107 which contains 3 bands of peat formation. It is recommended to include 12 of each pollen, diatoms, and ostracods, as well as 3 plant macrofossil samples and 3 radiocarbon dates each targeting the peat beds.

9 QUANTIFIED AND UPDATED RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeology

9.1 It is recommended that the archaeological sequence from the Attenuation Tank/Spoil Heap Watching Brief (RRS19), the Drainage Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample (RRS20) and the School Site Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample (AOCROR21) are integrated into one post-excavation assessment document. This will be achieved via the following steps.

9.2 Spot dating for all three sites will be obtained from relevant specialists (this will include but may not be limited to pottery, ceramic building materials, glass and clay pipe). Along with sherd and fragment counts, this data will be entered into the digital context register. Context considered dates will then be assigned on a context-by-context basis and entered into the database.

9.3 Digital Harris matrices will be created, which will be phased through the application of temporal

boundaries. The phasing will be universal for all three sites and will be guided principally by the dating evidence and the stratigraphy, but also by cartographic evidence (where applicable) and spatial relationships across and between features. The phasing will be designed to capture major changes in land use and organisation, while sub-phases may be used to capture comparatively minor changes.

9.4 Post-excavation group numbers will be applied at this stage. Each post-excavation group number will be unique and codes either for a specific landscape feature, such as a ditch or pit group, or a specific event within the life of a landscape feature. For example, contexts relating to a cluster of pits that were conceivably created at a similar time and for similar reasons will be grouped and discussed together at the post-excavation assessment stage (e.g. as Group 1). Where necessary, construction, use, re-use and disuse phases in the life of a more complex landscape feature, for example a building, will be grouped separately to avoid conflating the associated specialist information (e.g. Group 2: construction; Group 3: use and so on). These groups will be entered into the digital context register and will form part of the primary archive, where they will be logged against individual context numbers. They will be used as appropriate to collate specialist information into larger and more meaningful assemblages.

9.5 Phasing and grouping will be provided to specialists, along with a summary report of the findings, and the next stage of post-excavation assessment reporting shall commence once specialist contributions are complete. The archaeological sequence and concluding sections of the post-excavation assessment report will fully integrate this specialist data with the phased and grouped archaeological sequence, which will be presented in temporal and stratigraphic order from the earliest phase to the latest phase.

9.6 A post-excavation report will be compiled and the initial aims and objectives of the projects (set out in Section 6 of this document) will be answered. Updated research questions will then be proposed, and modes of public dissemination/publication will be considered.

Geoarchaeology

9.7 Based on the previous recommendations summarised in Section 8 the follow is proposed to fulfil the requirements of the project as a whole, primarily by palaeoenvironmental assessment of thick Holocene sequences from across the wide Rochester Riverside project area. Particularly focussing on samples from the various phases of the development that include peat deposits, and those with anthropogenic material indicative of possible historic foreshores. The samples utilised should prioritise those with the greatest chance at providing successful results alongside robust dating; in order to fulfil the relevant objectives and research aims (see section 6). Particularly what the sampled sequences from across the development area may reveal about the landscape evolution of the site and the River Medway in relation to the past human activity found on site and in its vicinity. Such work could be invaluable in traces the location

9.8 Recommendations, based on Section 8 are detailed in the table below, references are given where these are taken from the updated project design sections of those reports. Where those reports did not have updated project design sections comparable recommendations are provided.

9.9 This includes geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental assessment of at least one deposit sequence from Rochester Riverside Phases 1 & 2, 3, School Site, 4, 7, 4&5, and 6. The geoarchaeological / palaeoenvironmental assessment includes work on pollen, ostracods, diatoms,

plants macrofossil, and radiocarbon dating.

9.10 This will allow for the interpretation of periods of vegetated wetland formation and declines in RSL, as well as determining periods of estuarine or freshwater conditions, and influence of humans on the environment.

9.11 Further palaeoenvironmental research will be carried out in order to place the assessed sequence into its regional context and compare its features and findings with those from other sites.

9.12 Sequences of the types sampled across the Rochester Riverside project can be used to reconstruct onsite landscape development and look for potential indirect evidence of human activity in the wider landscape from the from the start of the Mesolithic (c. 11,700 years ago) to more recent history. The high number of sampled well-preserved sequences across the large project area provide potential to not only reconstruct this landscape development for the site but has potentially significant impact to our regional understanding, in relation to other sites along and on the River Medway. The potential comprehensive record of changing landscape, vegetation, hydrology, and the influence of human populations on the environment or the environment on them could be regionally or nationally significant.

9.13 Such reconstructions form a unique opportunity to provide potentially evocative narratives that contextualise landscape change, climate change, and climate protection in regard to the changing local riverine landscape, helping to create a sense of place for new residents moving into the development, and to inform and educate them about the past environment that existed and the peoples that used to live nearby.

Table 8: Table of recommendations: Geoarchaeology

			Phase 1&2 (no UPD)	Phase 3 (AOC 2020)	School Site (AOC 2021)	Phase 4 (AOC 2021)	Phase 7 (AOC 2022)	Phases 4 and 5 (AOC 2024)	Phase 6 (TBC)	Project Wide Total	Project Wide Total UPD Recommendations
Task	**Description**	**Resource**	**Days / Item**								
General											
1.1	Project Management	Project Manager	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	**12**	**12**
Assessment											
2.1	Sub-sampling and liaison with external specialists	Geoarchaeologist	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	**7**
2.2	Pollen assessment	External	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	**84**	**84**
2.3	Ostracod assessment	External	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	**84**	**84**
2.4	Diatom assessment	External	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	**84**	**84**
2.5	Plant macro fossils	Archaeobotanist	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	**21**	**21**
2.6	Radiocarbon dating	External	3	3	4	5	5	3	5	**28**	**21**
2.7	Borehole finds processing	Archaeologist/Processor	3	3	3	3	3		3	**18**	**18**
2.8	Preliminary borehole finds assessment / identification	Post-Excavation Technician	1	1	1	1	1		1	**6**	**6**
2.9	ITRAX (XRF and elemental analysis)	External	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	**12**	**12**
Assessment Report											
3.1	Integrating archaeological findings into deposit model (trench records, finds data etc)	Geoarchaeologist	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	**3**	**3**
3.2	Map regression and historical research	Geoarchaeologist	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	**14**	**4**
3.3	Palaeoenvironmental research	Geoarchaeologist	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	**3.5**	**3.5**
3.4	Integration of specialist data	Geoarchaeologist	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	**7**
3.5	Create/update deposit model	Geoarchaeologist	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	**3.5**	**3.5**
3.6	Report/contribution/updated deposit model text	Geoarchaeologist	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	**7**
3.7	Figure preparation	Geoarchaeologist	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	**7**
3.8	Data archiving, excel and layer package	Geoarchaeologist	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	**2.5**	**2.5**

10 METHODS

10.1 AOC's archaeological and geoarchaeological methodology will follow the previously produced WSIs covering this work (AOC Archaeology, 2024, back to 2018) and will conform to best professional practice as summarised in the appropriate Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines for evaluation and assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023a, 2023b), and Historic England's guidelines for geoarchaeology (Historic England, 2020b, 2015b).

10.2 Samples were retained and taken to the AOC processing facilities. Here they were opened and cleaned in preparation for subsampling, as recording had already been undertaken on site during the geo/archaeological investigation fieldwork phase.

10.3 Suitable depths within the cores will be selected for subsampling for the recommended palaeoenvironmental proxies. The subsequent subsamples will be submitted to internal and external specialists for assessment of pollen, ostracods, and diatoms as indicated in section 8 and 9. Bulk samples will be taken from organic strata for macroplant assessment and radiocarbon dating, and correlating with palaeoenvironmental subsamples, These will aim to provide a chronostratigraphic framework for the upper and lower parts of the sequences under assessment.

11 REPORT AND ARCHIVE PREPARATION

Geoarchaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

11.1 The geoarchaeological post-excavation assessment will be completed by specialists within 12 to 24 weeks of the samples being sent off. The geoarchaeological post-excavation assessment report will be completed within twelve weeks upon receiving the specialist reports.

11.2 The report will include as a minimum:

- A concise non-technical summary of the results of the work, and its aims and objectives.
- A frontispiece including the Site code/project number, planning reference number, dates when the fieldwork took place and a full National Grid Reference
- A full descriptive text detailing the aims and objectives of the project, methodologies employed, the work undertaken and the results obtained, including a full discussion of the features identified and an interpretation of their date and purpose.
- All text will be cross-referenced with plans, photographs and other illustrative material
- The interpretation will be phased, where possible, and the results placed in a local and regional context.
- The results of any specialist assessments will be considered and incorporated into the report.
- A location plan of the Site including plans of the areas of investigation.
- Plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing features, deposits and extent of archaeology identified.
- Appropriate lists and diagrams summarising the contexts and artefacts recovered, and the records made of them.

- A table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.
- A description of the Site archive and the name of the institution with which it will be deposited.
- A proposal to develop a comprehensive synthetic publication on the geoarchaeology of the Rochester Riverside project.

11.3 The report will involve a geoarchaeological deposit model, which will include as a minimum:

- Representative deposit logs of both borehole and trench type interventions from inside/the vicinity of the Site into a site-wide deposit database, where one already exists it should be maintained and updated.
- Illustrations of representative profiles/transects and surface/thickness plots across the Site or surrounding area.
- An evaluation of the geoarchaeological/palaeoenvironmental (e.g. post-excavation) assessment by specialists of the site-wide deposit sequence.
- A synthesis of findings in comparison to other significant findings in the Rochester region containing geoarchaeological data.
- Dependent on the recommendations of the report future palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological analysis may be required, this would generally take the form of a suite of palaeoenvironmental proxies (e.g. pollen, ostracods, diatoms, insects, plant macros fossils) and absolute dating via radiocarbon and/or optically stimulated luminescence. This would generally be applied to sequences from the palaeoenvironmental assessment which have good preservation of remains. Any assessment on geoarchaeological deposits should update the project design and make likely recommendations for any future analysis and publication of the geoarchaeological findings.

Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment

11.4 The programme to completion for the archaeological assessment report will be determined within four weeks of receipt of client instruction.

11.5 The report will include:

- An introduction to the project, outlining the circumstances of the fieldwork, the geology and topography, the archaeological and historical baseline and the research aims and objectives that are to be answered at the post-excavation assessment stage.
- A results section that presents the stratigraphic narrative in temporal phase order. Each temporal phase will be organised by post-excavation group number, and individual context numbers within each group will be provided in table form. Within each phase, where determinable, the groups will be discussed in temporal and stratigraphic order.
- A quantification of the archive
- An assessment of the finds
- A concluding section that will discuss and contextualise the results by drawing comparisons with other relevant archaeological sites in the Rochester area and, if deemed appropriate, beyond. The research questions will also be answered.
- An updated project design that includes revised research questions and recommendations for further work
- One or more multi-phase plans (colour coded by phase) and single-phase overviews (colour-coded by land use) as well as a selection of representative sections through key

features and deposits.

Archive Preparation

11.1 The Site archive will comprise all artefacts, environmental samples and written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. Archaeological finds rarely have any monetary value, but they are an important source of information for future research, included in museum exhibits and teaching collections. The Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993) recommend that finds are publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum.

11.2 On completion of the project, the archaeological contractor will discuss with the Local Authority and the developer/landowner, arrangements for the deposition of the archaeological archive in a suitable location (see section 9.13 for further details). Following completion of each stage or the full extent of the fieldwork (as appropriate) the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the recipient museum. The excavation archive will be security copied (microfilmed) and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR).

11.3 Landowner consent will be required to allow transfer of any finds to an appropriate museum. A Deed of Transfer will be drawn up by the recipient museum for signing by the landowner. The complete finds inventory and further finds information can be provided to the landowner, on request.

11.4 The Site archive will be deposited with the local museum within one year of the completion of fieldwork (if no further work is required). It will then become publicly accessible. A digital copy of the archive will be submitted and deposited with ADS Oasis.

12 COPYRIGHT AND CONFIDENTIALITY

12.1 AOC Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client and to the local HER in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the WSI.

12.2 AOC Archaeology will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

12.3 AOC Archaeology will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not AOC Archaeology's copyright.

12.4 AOC Archaeology will respect all requirements for confidentiality regarding the client's proposals, provided that these are clearly stated. In addition, AOC Archaeology further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that the client respects AOC Archaeology's and the CIfA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

13 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RISK REGISTER

13.1 The methodology outlined in this WSI will be met in full where reasonably practicable.

13.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be discussed with the client.

13.3 The methodology has been designed to meet the aims of the project in a professional and cost-effective manner. AOC Archaeology attempts to foresee all possible site-specific problems and to make allowances for these. However, there may on occasion be unusual circumstances which have the potential to affect both the programme and the project costing. These can include:

- unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism etc.;
- extensions to trenches or revised methodologies requested by the local authority's archaeological advisor;
- complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal;
- unforeseen Health and Safety issues.

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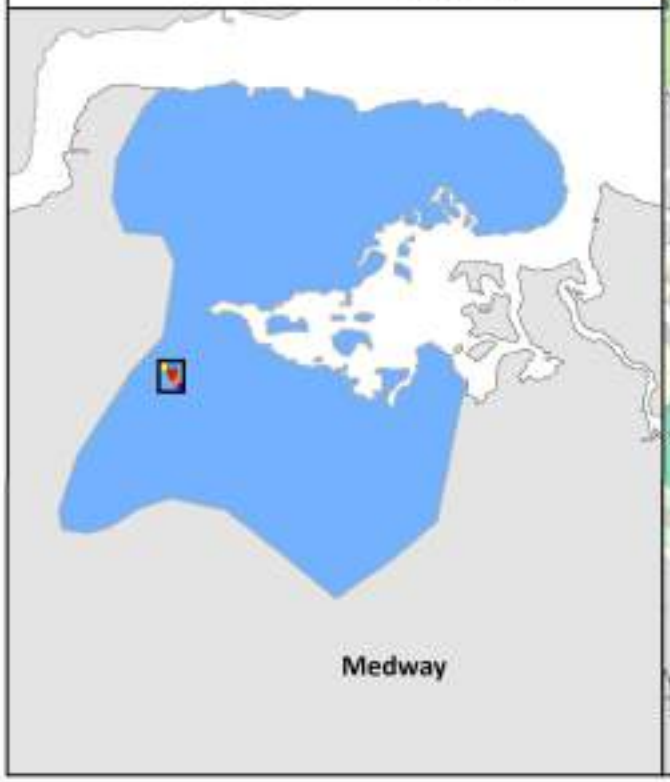

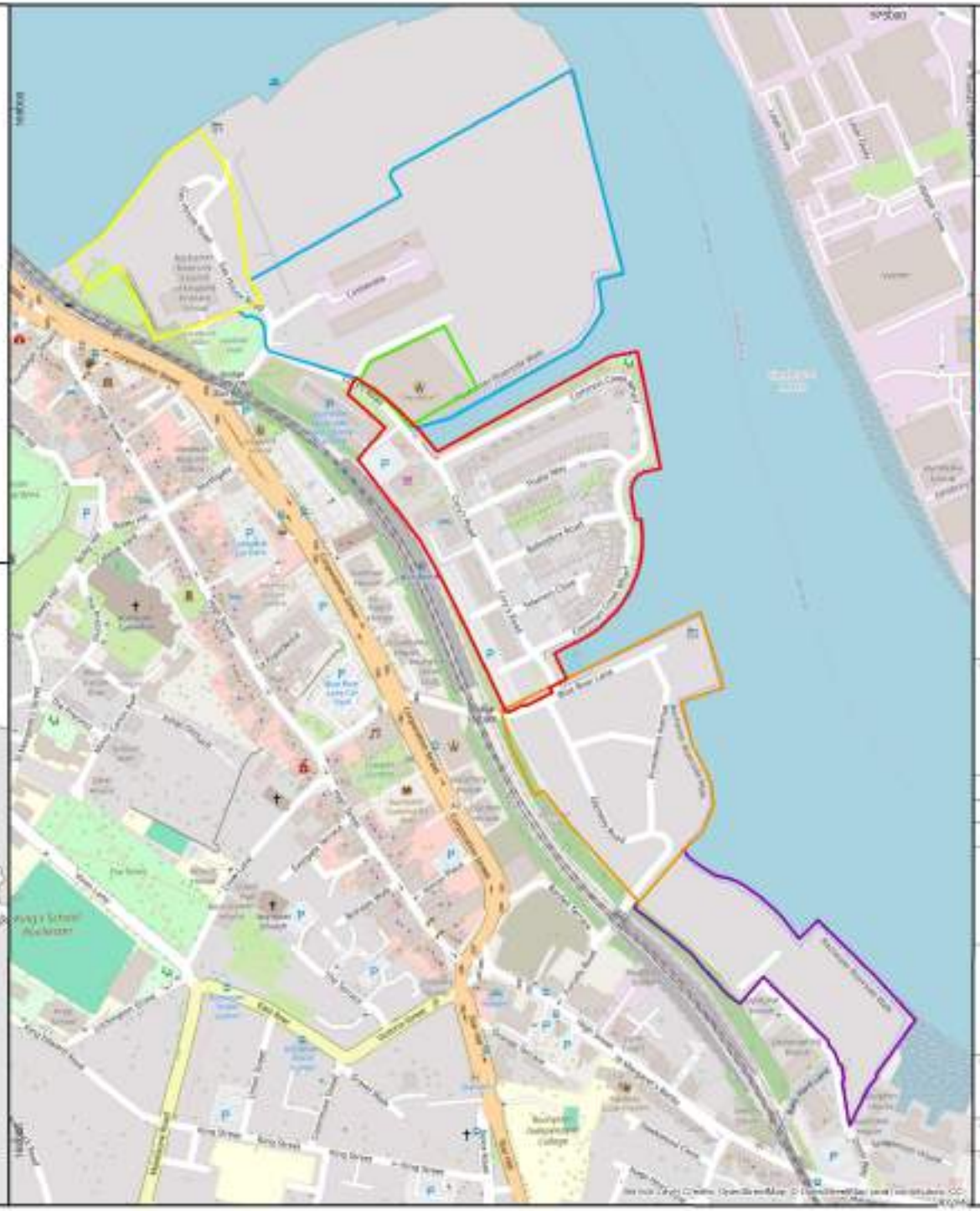

Figure	1

Site location map and development phases

Legend
- 33452 - Phases 1 & 2
- 34136 - Phase 3
- 34402 - School Site
- 34404 - Phase 4
- 34484 - Phases 4 & 5
- 34413 - Phase 7

Countryside Properties
Registered Office:
Countryside House
The Drive
Brentwood
Essex
CM13 3AT

Drawn/checked:	VY
DWG no / Date:	2025-07-30
AOC Project No.:	35153

AOC Archaeology Group

(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2025

N

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

1:4,340 @ A2

0 95m

Figure	2

Distribution of data points and retained borehole sample sequences across the Rochester Riverside development

Countryside Properties
Registered Office:
Countryside House
The Drive
Brentwood
Essex
CM13 3AT

Drawn/checked:	VY
DWG no / Date:	2025-07-30
AOC Project No.:	35153

AOC Archaeology Group

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N

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

1:4,340 @ A3

0 180m

Service Layer Credits: Ordnance Survey, © OpenStreetMap contributors, CC BY SA

15 APPENDICES

AOC Archaeology Group

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